

The Indiana Teamster

"Serving the Indiana Teamster Movement"

Vol. V

Indianapolis, Indiana, October, 1945

INDIANA

OCT 15 1945

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No. 1

TEAMSTERS DEMAND PREWAR DELIVERIES

Indianapolis, Kokomo, Muncie Locals Get Contracts Giving Better Pay and Conditions

Good news for many Teamsters of Indiana is contained in recent reports from leaders of seven local unions to the Indiana State Drivers' Council, telling of new contracts with higher wages and improved working conditions.

Locals which have reported the good news are:

759—Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers, Kokomo. O. B. Chambers.

135—Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers, Indianapolis. Emmett J. Williams.

369—Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers, Muncie. D. E. Mahoney.

188—Bakery, Laundry, Dairy Employees & Sales Drivers, Indianapolis. C. E. Davis.

233—Grocers, Produce, Meat Warehouse Employees, Drivers and Helpers, Indianapolis. Robert McClain.

716—Coal, Ice & Building Material Drivers & Helpers, Indianapolis. Johnie W. Baker.

691—Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers, Richmond. J. K. Katz.

Detailed reports from the Kokomo Teamsters, Muncie Teamsters, and Davis' bakery drivers are contained elsewhere in this issue.

Reports from Emmett J. Williams and Johnie Baker, of Indianapolis, and D. E. Mahoney, of Muncie, are supplemental to statements on new contracts issued by these leaders and published previously in *The Indiana Teamster*.

More Increases for 135

In addition to the raises reported recently for 900 city drivers, helpers and dockmen of Teamsters' Union No. 135, leaders of that local have obtained substantial wage increases and improved working conditions for

Davis Accepts Pay Guarantee For Omar Men

INDIANAPOLIS—Two hundred and thirty-three Omar Baking Co. commission drivers are back on their routes after a brief walkout and series of negotiations, in which their union officials got them a new contract with substantial increase in their guaranteed weekly remuneration.

The drivers, all members of Teamsters' Union No. 188, were represented throughout by C. E. Davis, president, and his staff, including C. R. Kinnamon, business agent, while the company

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Kroger Dairy Workers Elect Local No. 188

In a War Labor Board election, recently held at the Kroger Dairy Plant, in the 1100 block on East St. Clair St., Indianapolis, the dairy workers voted for Teamsters' Union No. 188 to be their bargaining agent.

Negotiations were conducted by C. R. Kinnamon. Drivers of the company are affiliated with Teamsters' Local 233.

members employed by the following concerns:

Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, Inc.

McKeown Transportation Co.

Universal Beverage Co., Inc.

Dr. Pepper Bottling Co.

Sterling Beer Distributors.

Negotiations were conducted for the Union by Mr. Williams, Fred Marshall, Union president,

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Chambers Gets Increases for 200 Members

By O. B. CHAMBERS

Local Union 759 has just finished four contracts that are all agreed on, covering around 200 people.

The General Tire and Rubber Co., Wabash, contract covers the shipping and receiving department, dock workers, jeep drivers, truck drivers and helpers.

All provisions of the contract are retroactive to March 27, 1944, and at which time the back pay is being figured. We expect to have this cleared up within the next week, covering increase in wages, one week's vacation after one year and two weeks after five years, with seniority rights and all other contained provisions included.

We have finished negotiations and the contract has been agreed on for the Armour Creamery employees in Rochester, which provisions are retroactive to May 1, 1945, with an increase for all employees. Back pay is being figured and should be cleared up by the week of October 1.

The National Cylinder contract in Logansport has been agreed on, with back pay retroactive to January 1, 1945.

We have also completed the contract with the Shell American Bulk Plant workers and drivers in Kokomo, which contract is retroactive to September 1.

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DANIEL J. TOBIN

For the Information of Congress:

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters is urging immediate abolition of all wartime restrictions on delivery service.

We are doing this to provide jobs, not only for our more than 100,000 members returning from the armed services but for the men who temporarily filled their jobs in their absence.

We believe that the delivery service can be expanded to provide jobs for all these men. The earlier restrictions are lifted, the earlier can this employment objective be attained.

We realize, of course, that some employers cannot immediately restore full peacetime delivery operations because of the shortage of equipment. But we believe that every employer who can should be permitted to do so.

Therefore we ask emergency congressional action, if necessary, to remove all restrictions on deliveries. Every day that these remain in force delays reconversion by another day.

Thousands of our men can step into jobs the moment these restrictions are lifted. We ask that they be put to work at once, instead of being forced to wait until November 1, the date set by the ODT for the repeal of restrictions.

May we point out that we patriotically accepted these restrictions in the knowledge that they would seriously damage our union. We did so because we placed our interests second to those of the nation in an unprecedented war for survival.

Now we ask you to immediately restore the jobs we sacrificed to speed the victory that has now been won.

(Signed) DANIEL J. TOBIN.

General President.

SCHRICKER SPURNED LABOR —AND LOST 1944 ELECTION

By MICHAEL C. GRANAT

President, Teamsters' Joint Council No. 69

One of the many causes that might be responsible for the defeat in Indiana in November, 1944, of Mr. Schrieker for the United States Senate, and Mr. Jackson for the Governorship, could be traced to some bitterness obtaining amongst the members of the American Federation of Labor unions, especially the Teamsters, who are very strong in Indiana, and many CIO members, resulting from the fact that Governor Schrieker refused to give serious consideration to the appointment of Daniel J. Tobin to the vacancy in the United States Senate created by the death of Frederick VanNuys.

A great many labor organizations throughout the country had sent telegrams to Mr. Schrieker recommending Dan Tobin, and Mr. Schrieker, who was then Governor of Indiana, paid very little attention to them. He almost refused to talk to a committee of labor officials on this matter, although he received telegrams and messages from labor men all over the state and nation.

The members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and the heads of the CIO, including Phil Mur-

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Local No. 193 Follows Tobin Protest vs ODT

Teamsters' Union No. 193, of Indianapolis, has added its voice to the general demand of Teamsters everywhere in America for abolition of wartime restrictions on deliveries of merchandise.

The demand is based upon the fact that the Office of Defense Transportation has delayed lifting these restrictions until November 1.

The general demand for immediate lifting of these restrictions and restoring prewar delivery service to the United States is explained by International President Daniel J. Tobin in a personal message sent to every member of Congress, and reproduced in this issue.

Reiterating that demand, Local 193, has sent the following telegram to Senators Willis and Capehart and Congressman Louis Ludlow:

"In view of the fact that on November 1 the ODT will release all controls of deliveries, and especially General Order No. 17,

"We, the Teamsters' Union, Local 193, do hereby request that we be re-established on our prewar status of everyday delivery.

"This request is in conformity with the government policy of creating new jobs for our returning veterans and our unemployed on the home front."

Spickelmier Can't Deliver His Plaster

Whether the big building supply house of Spickelmier in the 1000 block of East 52nd St., Indianapolis, can do a flourishing after-the-war business on a cash and carry basis, remains to be determined.

Johnie Baker, head of Teamsters' Union No. 716, which is striking the concern, don't believe that Spickelmier's union-busting policy will work out. There are too many angles involved, and Spickelmier hasn't any of them.

For one thing, Spickelmier has some big-time competitors in this city, and they are out for business. So that Spickelmier will have to deliver the goods (if you get what we mean) if he wants to keep in the market.

Indianapolis is on the threshold of the biggest building boom in history, and Spickelmier's big warehouses are bulging with the building material crying to be used. The house of Spickelmier is being flooded with orders—orders for loads of cement, roofing paper, etc. The ODT has consented, belatedly, to permit de-

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The Indiana Teamster



Office of Publication, 23 West North Street
Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Published Monthly Under the Sponsorship of
INDIANA STATE DRIVERS' COUNCIL

Entered as second-class matter January 27, 1942, at the postoffice at Indianapolis, Indiana, under the act of August 24, 1912.

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EDITOR: SCOTT ARMSTRONG

One Year in Advance \$1.00
Six Months in Advance50
Bundle Copies (10-copy minimum)02 1/2

Address All Communications to the Editor.

Vol. V

No. 1

Why Cash and Carry?

Among the many wartime inconveniences which the American home front accepted uncomplainingly was drastically curtailed delivery service.

Milk every other day, infrequent laundry delivery, lug-home-your groceries, carry-your-own parcels were all part of the war picture, along with crowded buses, empty meat markets, and the ban on pleasure driving.

Shortage of gasoline, shortage of manpower and the rubber crisis were given as good and satisfactory reasons for the curtailment and were accepted by a public eager to share in the war burden.

Now the war is over.

Gasoline is plentiful, delivery equipment is adequate, or soon will be, and people are looking for jobs.

There is no basis in common sense for the continued curtailment of delivery service imposed by the Office of Defense Transportation.

In protesting the situation, Mr. Dave Beck, Western Teamsters' vice-president, voices suspicion that the ODT's attitude has behind-the-scenes support of a number of business firms and organizations.

Some of them have openly avowed their intention of continuing into their peacetime operations the curtailment measures which were adopted as part of the war emergency.—Seattle (Wash.) Post-Intelligence.

Poverty or Plenty

The Senate adopted an unemployment compensation bill which falls far short of the standard urgently recommended by President Truman.

The bill as passed has three good features. It extends the duration of unemployment benefits throughout the nation to 26 weeks. The limit now in some states is only 15 weeks. Further, the new measure grants jobless benefits to almost 3,000,000 government employees and 400,000 maritime workers, hitherto excluded. Finally, the bill allows up to \$200 to send stranded war workers back home to new jobs.

These are desirable improvements, but they do not go far enough to meet human needs during reconversion. The Senate killed the President's key recommendation, which called for supplementing the present, inadequate state unemployment benefits with federal funds to reach a nation-wide maximum payment of \$25 a week.

Those who opposed the President's recommendation have served notice that they intend to fight for an economy of poverty and scarcity in America. That challenge is accepted by the liberal forces in Congress who are determined to press for legislation which will encourage full production, full employment and an economy of plenty in our land.

The provision for a \$25 maximum payment was buried under an avalanche of misinformation and misunderstanding. The argument was made that paying the unemployed \$25 a week would encourage idleness. Yet the law specifically provides that applicants must declare their willingness to accept suitable employment before they can become eligible to receive compensation. The impression was fostered that every unemployed worker would get \$25 a week. But unemployment insurance is based on previous earnings and the \$25 maximum would go only to those who earned more than \$50 a week in their former jobs.

The danger is that inadequate unemployment insurance will dry up purchasing power, frighten workers and cause production to shrink because of lack of customers. The only ones who object to a decent standard of unemployment insurance are a handful of selfish employers who would like to starve labor into accepting low-paid jobs.

There is still time and opportunity to redeem the error when the bill comes to the House of Representatives—but only if public opinion makes itself felt. At present the House is in no mood to improve the Senate bill. But its mood can be changed and you can do it. Write your Congressman today and tell him how you feel about this legislation. If enough people write soon enough we can get quick action on a good law.

New Labor Department

By ROBERT J. WATT

Member of the National War Labor Board

The reorganization of the Department of Labor, announced by President Truman, is half a step in the right direction and no more.

The President's action was blown up in the newspapers as making the Labor Department stronger than ever before in its history. It did nothing of the kind.

I do not wish to belittle the President's well-intentioned move, but in the long run it is better to know what we are about than to delude ourselves.

Even a casual glance at the agencies which have not been transferred to the Labor Department will disclose the essential weakness of the whole maneuver.

First, the War Manpower Commission. This agency, powerful and important during wartime, is now practically a dead set of initials. It was designed to guide workers where they were most needed in a time of labor shortages. Now, with surplus labor conditions and unemployment developing its lease on life is just about over.

Then take the War Labor Board. This agency also is living on borrowed time. For the most part it is not accepting any new cases. President Truman himself has indicated that he believes the board should wind up its remaining docket as promptly as possible and step out.

By his executive order, the President also moved the United States Employment Service back to the Labor Department. This would be a significant and desirable change. The only trouble is that the United States Senate voted two days later to place the Employment Service under state control. If the House of Representatives concurs in this action, the most important element in the reorganization plan would be nullified.

The American Federation of Labor believes emphatically that the Labor Department should be reorganized and strengthened. We do not believe that the President has as yet gone far enough. Practically all federal agencies dealing with labor-industrial problems should be centralized within the Labor Department. We still hope that will be done.

Meanwhile, we look forward to the labor-management conference to be held November 5 at the President's call to take the initiative in recommending new government machinery which would give the Labor Department really effective power to establish and maintain industrial peace.

Absurd, Harmful Law

Probably the worst legal monstrosity to come of the war is the vicious Smith-Connally-Harness Act. Organized labor has fought it continuously, though forced to abide by it. Even the reactionary daily press has repeatedly pointed out that it provokes and promotes strikes, that it is a stumbling block in the path of industrial peace.

One of the provisions of this law, which the National Labor Relations Board must follow, is that workers, in taking a strike ballot, must vote on this single question: "Do you wish to permit an interruption of war production?" Even though the war is over and thousands of war workers have been laid off, that is still the question in every official ballot. It cannot be changed except by an act of Congress, and it will remain in effect for six months after the cessation of hostilities.—Washington Teamster.

Even the United States Chamber of Commerce has soured on the notorious "Smith-Connally-Harness" Act. In a recent issue of its weekly organ, *Business Action*, the Chamber conceded that the law "encourages labor trouble" by setting up machinery to take a legal strike vote "under government supervision and expense."

The Closed Shop

Some Congressmen and some newspapers, just as at the end of the last war, seem determined to break organized labor. They want to break the closed shop, because they know that it is the backbone of union contracts.

They moan about the poor workman who does not believe in unions, and why should he be required to join when he does not like them? He does not like them, but he does like to get the wages and work under conditions built up by organized labor. He is more than willing to take all the benefits but he doesn't want to pay the freight.

Leaders in the campaign for anti-labor laws are lawyers in and out of Congress. The more anti-labor laws they can get on the books, the more business for lawyers, hired to defend labor and to defend business. The more laws, the more business for lawyers. They don't overlook anything.

And, speaking of lawyers and the closed shop, the bar associations are the closest closed shop one can imagine. Without being a member of the bar associations a lawyer just isn't counted as a lawyer. He joins the association or else. And in some states dues for his membership in the bar association are collected by state officials.

Some lawyers may not believe in unions and they may not believe in the closed shop, but they believe in and they join the bar association. Or else. . . .—Minnesota Union Advocate.

THINGS I SEE AROUND 1-9-3

By TRAFFIC COP

Left a helluva good gang "way up thar" South Bend way. I'm certainly going to miss a lot of hot arguments in that "wash house."

Indianapolis is like California—all it does is rain—and rain!

Got a swell gang here—tough, too.

"Bob" Terry's got the gang under control at Columbia Terminals. That contract should be, through any day now, boys.

This is the first meeting that I ever attended where a pure "Rhode Island Red" was invited. Someone ask "Tiny" at Perkins' about it.

Thanks to some solid union men like "Bernie" Young and Sam Thomas at Shank's Storage, and Roy Wright and Al Holycross at Hogan's, for making "Perry Rhodes" and family see eye to eye with us."

Chas. Eskew certainly has his headaches and problems trying to act as "fixer-upper" for meetings with Mayflower agents, Machinists' Union and yours truly.

The whole gang at Pearson's, Hoosier and Fairway signed up and are going along 100 per cent. What we need now is a good increase!

11 BILLIONAIRES PRODUCED BY WAR

New evidence was revealed last week that American corporations have no justification for their cries that they are likely to "go broke" during the reconversion period if they raise wages, or keep wages at their present levels, and are denied price "relief," reports *The Southern Teamster*.

There are 11 more "billionaires" in America than there were before Pearl Harbor, according to a United Press Survey made public in Washington last week. Of the 41 concerns with a billion dollars or more in assets, seven are industrial or manufacturing concerns:

Standard Oil of N. J., assets \$3,490,309,943; General Motors Corp., assets \$2,144,187,143; U. S. Steel Corp., assets \$2,082,374,183; E. I. du Pont de Nemours, assets \$1,194,597,765; Socony - Vacuum Oil, assets \$1,057,969,363; Bethlehem Steel Corp., assets \$1,132,714,197; Ford Motor Co., \$1,021,325,159.

Piling up still more evidence, the Securities and Exchange Commission disclosed last week that the net working capital of corporations, exclusive of banks and insurance companies, from January thru March 1945, reached the record high of \$49,900,000,000. The commission said that during the first quarter of 1945, working capital increased by \$1,400,000,000, a higher rate even than in 1944. This increase, the commission confirms, can be fully accounted for by profits after taxes and dividends paid out.

GREEN INVITES VFW TO JOIN WITH LABOR

CHICAGO.—AFL President William Green invited the nation's veterans to join hands with labor and "carry on the good fight together" for economic progress and lasting peace.

Speaking before the 46th annual encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, he emphasized that war veterans and workers "are in the same boat," that their interests are tied in closely together and that "their hopes for the future of America and the world point in the same direction."

He added:

"Let me say here and now, with all the emphasis at my command that anyone who tries to divide labor and the veterans and to set them against each other is an enemy of American democracy."



- Drewry's Diary**
- Aug. 1—The month of dog days and a dog's life.
- Aug. 2—Our new B. A. is an old-timer at the brewing game. Lots of luck, Francis Weber, in your new vocation!
- Aug. 3—Things are sure looking better for everyone since Ray "Buff" Walters has taken over the coal pile.
- Aug. 4—There are no more laborers in the wash-house as there are bosses.
- Aug. 5—Charlie Richardson is in the market for a good cow or a couple of goats.
- Aug. 6—I understand that Dooley has taken over the traffic post at Washington and Michigan Streets.
- Aug. 7—Another addition of the O'Shinski family at the plant. The old man must have sent him to the bottle shop.
- Aug. 8—Frank Kaniewski goes north to feed the fish.
- Aug. 9—They say Bob Neiter is forsaking single bliss.
- Aug. 10—Joe Harringer is looking at Singer's smokestack.
- Aug. 11—Steve Weiger lets Joe Farkas talk him out of his fish.
- Aug. 12—That Weber guy sure shows up here a lot more than a fellow figures on. Does he call on his wife or doesn't he get to see her at home?
- Aug. 13—Anyone having any ducks that need a roost, they can use Bob Singleton's car.
- Aug. 14—Clyde Luke back to work for a couple of days.
- Aug. 15—George Irons sporting a new set of choppers. Sounds like a castanet.
- Aug. 16—Jimmy Hubbard says that everything is O. K. on Long Island. How do you kiss a duck, Jim?
- Aug. 17—I look for Mike Granat to run for mayor along with the rest of the horses soon.
- Aug. 18—If you see a cloud of fish scales flying over, you can blame it on Red Johnson and Alva Helmick.
- Aug. 19—"Patsy" Ramero has a hell of a time trying to get Goldberg to rack.
- Aug. 20—Be careful and avoid the engine room since "Fat" Webber got his choppers yanked.
- Aug. 21—Charlie McQuait and Seth Ely have a game going to make expenses.
- Aug. 22—Joe Wensits says two dollars is too much.
- Aug. 23—"Pat" Fredericks claims that "Bozo" Landuit should put some teeth into his work.
- Aug. 24—It is getting so that I meet Ernie Makielski going home more often each week.
- Aug. 25—We all hope that "Hanky" Joe Takacs meets Carl Butjas and Bill Tidwell while he is stationed in the South Pacific. Could be quite a party.
- Aug. 26—Looks like "Big" Phil Dlugosz is coming to work in the wash house.
- Aug. 27—Dick Clark joined up with the cellar rats since he cut loose from the Army.
- Aug. 28—Joe Veiger is sure giving Bob Singleton a lot of laughs with his tall tales.
- Aug. 29—If you know a good cigarmaker, please contact Ernie Makielski, Clem Deka and Eddie Rzepka in the near future.
- Aug. 30—We expect a shipment of fish from Traverse City sent by "Dooley" the bull.
- Aug. 31—"Izzy," today is pay-day! So put a little in Louie Freitag's bank, a little for Rosy, and the rest in Victory Bonds.

AFL Studies New McMahon Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator McMahon of Connecticut introduced a new labor relations bill in Congress along with three colleagues.

The measure proposes to strengthen the mediation and arbitration machinery of the government without introducing any compulsory features into collective bargaining procedures.

In contrast with the sponsors of the Ball-Burton-Hatch Bill, Senator McMahon consulted at length with AFL President William Green and other labor and industrial leaders before drafting this legislation. However, the AFL has made no commitment to support the bill.

One feature of the McMahon measure at which labor looks somewhat askance is the proposed establishment of boards of inquiry by the President to determine and make public the facts in any labor dispute which cannot be resolved by the preliminary methods of mediation and arbitration. These

boards, the Senator said, would hold public hearings to "provide a public forum so that the factual argument of each side would be available to the public." While labor does not fear this plan, it contains a new wrinkle which requires careful study.

First emphasis in the McMahon Bill is placed on free collective bargaining. To handle disputes which are not settled by such negotiation, the measure sets up a Division of Mediation and Conciliation in the Labor Department. Should these steps also fail, the McMahon Bill paves the way for the voluntary submission of the questions at issue to arbitration by a board to be named by the President. Once the board's services are engaged by both sides, its decision is to be final and have the force of law.

In order to enter arbitration under the McMahon Bill, the parties must stipulate in advance that they will accept the award made by a majority of the arbitration board.

How Does He Get Away With This?

Says Westbrook Pegler in *The Indianapolis Star*, Sept. 26:
"The Senate, having no courage, cannot understand courage, and is incapable of admiring honesty because it doesn't know what honesty is."

War Losses 1,070,138

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Combat casualties reported by the Army and Navy reached 1,070,138 August 14. The War Department said the Army casualties totaled 922,757; the Navy total is 147,381.

Alarm Clocks!

At least 12,590,000 alarm clocks are needed to meet civilian requirements, a survey conducted by the War Production Board Office of Civilian Requirements shows.

Victory Loan Drive Oct. 29



Warren B. McAfee, former business agent of Teamsters' Local 142, Gary, now manager of the Labor Division of the Indiana War Finance Committee, is shown (sitting extreme right) attending a meeting in Washington, D. C., of state labor deputies, called to plan union cooperation in the coming Victory Loan drive. Mr. McAfee has addressed an appeal to all Teamsters in Indiana to buy Victory Bonds in the drive which starts Oct. 29 and closes Dec. 8. Indiana's quota, he said, is \$165,000,000, of which \$50,000,000 is in "E" series bonds. "These are the bonds we must buy to finish the job," he said, "to bring the boys home and to give them their mustering-out pay. Plenty of money will be needed, too, for care and rehabilitation of hundreds of thousands of wounded."

Suggestions for Stewards

O. B. Keller, secretary-treasurer of Teamsters' Union No. 188, has compiled a primer for the 30 stewards of his local, which is so comprehensive in nature that it could be memorized to advantage by the stewards of all unions throughout the labor movement.

Mr. Keller calls his primer "Suggestions for Union Stewards," and under that heading lists 13 commandments for their guidance on the job.

The list was first read to a general meeting of the union—Bakery, Laundry, Dairy Employees and Sales Drivers—at 28 West North St. on September 6, and was later presented in carbon copy to the 30 stewards.

It tells them what to do in the following order:

1. You have been chosen as steward in your plant because your Union Officials have confidence in your ability to handle all matters pertaining to the Union in your plant.
2. Your Union feels that you have the confidence and respect of your fellow employees and the intestinal fortitude to fight for their rights.
3. Be fair in all things both to your men and your employers.
4. If any man thinks an injustice has been done, take him before your employer and hear both sides of the story; and if you feel any doubt as to the right or wrong thing to do, call your Union Officials.
5. Do not under any circumstances cause a stoppage of work without first consulting your Union heads, as such an action might cause a disastrous lawsuit.
6. Study your by-laws carefully and memorize them if possible. Study your contract carefully, so that you may be able to answer any question as to your working conditions, etc.
7. See to it that every man pays his dues promptly.
8. Be sure that all men carry their Union book and openly display their Union button at all times when working.
9. Allow no fellow workman to slander our Union or its officials; and if he has a pet peeve, bring him in to the Union office, where such things can usually be ironed out and settled to his satisfaction.
10. When a new man comes on the job, get his name on an application at once and see that his initiation fee and dues are paid within 30 days and that he is given the Union obligation at once.
11. Gain and keep his confidence and let him feel that it is your job to look after his interest.
12. Make it a point to attend all Union meetings of your craft. Encourage your men to do likewise.
13. Above all—if anything comes up that perplexes you or you are in doubt on any matter, call Mr. Davis at Lincoln 8800. It is much better to be safe than to be sorry.

State Job Insurance Fund Is Employers' Contribution

Employees do not pay any portion of their wages to the Indiana Employment Security Division. All contributions to the Employment Security Fund from which unemployment compensation benefits are paid are made by employers.

Noble R. Shaw, director of the Indiana Employment Security Division, says that many benefit claimants are confused on this score and many who turned down available jobs in the hope of drawing job benefits while enjoying a rest after the war's end did so because they felt, "Well, I paid for this and I intend to get it."

"The 1 per cent deduction from employees' pay checks is deducted for federal old-age benefits, commonly termed 'Social Security,' and has nothing to do with out-of-work insurance," Mr. Shaw explained.

"This deduction for purposes of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance Law is made by employers and is a further deduction of the 'withholding tax' under Federal Income Tax Laws. But these deductions should not be confused with employer payments under the Indiana Employment Security Act."

"Benefits paid to eligible Indiana unemployed are drawn from a fund which has been built up from contributions paid by covered employers. Covered employers are generally those in commerce, industry and the construction business who employ eight or more persons."

"This fund, the Indiana Unem-

ployment Trust Fund, is supported entirely by a tax levied upon the employers' pay roll and no deduction can be made from wages of employees. Employers' contributions have built the fund up past the \$185 million mark and this fund will help maintain economic security during the conversion from war to peace."

Plenty of Jobs—At Sweatshop Pay

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A telegraphic roundup of the employment situation in 134 principal cities made by the War Manpower Commission showed that a big majority of the jobs now offered to displaced war workers pay "sweatshop" wages.

In city after city, the overwhelming majority of the job vacancies carried rates of less than 75 cents an hour in many communities, over half paid less than 50 cents, the report disclosed. That means \$20 to \$30 a week—below the standard considered necessary by the Department of Labor for "bare subsistence."

For example, New Haven, Conn., listed 2,700 openings—400 of them at 40 to 49 cents an hour; 1,800 at 50 cents to 74 cents and only 500 at 75 cents or over. Binghamton, N. Y., itemized 3,300 vacancies—500 at 40 to 49 cents; 2,200 at 50

HITS CONGRESS AS ANTI-LABOR

WASHINGTON, D. C.—AFL President William Green charged that Congress is striking against the best interests of the nation by killing unemployment compensation legislation.

He warned that the hostile attitude of Congress is contributing in large measure to unrest and uncertainty and is driving the American people to the left.

Mr. Green called upon President Truman to "show Congress the error of its ways" and lead the nation through the problems of reconversion into "the economy of plenty which America can and must achieve."

The AFL chief's blast followed the sudden and shocking action of the House Ways and Means Committee in killing the unemployment compensation bill passed by the Senate.

Mr. Green called the House move defiance of President Truman's urgent recommendations and "a slap in the face" to millions of war workers who are now losing their jobs.

His statement, which also took cognizance of growing Congressional opposition to the Full Employment bill and other key measures on the AFL's list of "must" legislation, follows:

"By killing unemployment compensation the House Ways and Means Committee has defied the President of the United States and slapped in the face millions of loyal American workers who are losing their war jobs."

"These workers responded to the urgent appeals of the government and patriotically remained at their machines in vital war industries when they could have taken safer and more permanent employment. They were assured by the government that they would not be made to suffer for their loyalty."

"Now that victory has been won, Congress has let them down and repudiated the solemn pledge of the government. First the Senate struck out from the Kilgore Unemployment Compensation Bill the key provision recommended by President Truman for lifting maximum benefits to \$25 a week. Now the House Ways and Means Committee has tabled the rest of the bill."

"This hostile attitude by Congress is contributing in large measure to the unrest and uncertainty that is sweeping the country. Congress is in no position to complain about strikes, when it deliberately goes on strike itself against the best interests of the nation."

"Nothing is better calculated to destroy the free enterprise system and drive the American people to leftist extremes than the callous disregard shown by Congress toward human needs during reconversion."

Plenty of Jobs—At Sweatshop Pay

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A telegraphic roundup of the employment situation in 134 principal cities made by the War Manpower Commission showed that a big majority of the jobs now offered to displaced war workers pay "sweatshop" wages.

In city after city, the overwhelming majority of the job vacancies carried rates of less than 75 cents an hour in many communities, over half paid less than 50 cents, the report disclosed. That means \$20 to \$30 a week—below the standard considered necessary by the Department of Labor for "bare subsistence."

For example, New Haven, Conn., listed 2,700 openings—400 of them at 40 to 49 cents an hour; 1,800 at 50 cents to 74 cents and only 500 at 75 cents or over. Binghamton, N. Y., itemized 3,300 vacancies—500 at 40 to 49 cents; 2,200 at 50

FRAZIER COMING BACK

O. B. Chambers, head of Teamsters' Union 759, of Kokomo, has received word from Ivan Frazier, who has been stationed in Egypt, that he is at present in Miami, Fla., and will be back with the Union in a few days.

CONTRACTS FOR SEVEN TEAMSTER LOCALS

Indianapolis, Kokomo, Muncie Locals Get Better Conditions

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and the several business agents. All cases sent to the War Labor Board for approval were agreed-on cases.

233 Signs Contract

Local 233 has renewed its contract with the Standard Grocery Co. after a series of negotiations, as a result of which the drivers receive wage increases, guaranteed work week and two weeks' vacation with pay.

The negotiations were conducted for the union by Robert McClain, president; Urban Schneider, Ziner Plough and Estill Worsham.

Local 233 has just opened contract negotiations looking to further benefits for its members, with the five big warehouses in Indianapolis, all of which are organized.

716 Doing All Right

As reported last month, Teamsters' Union No. 716, headed by Johnie W. Baker, has obtained contracts containing wage increases and improved working conditions for more than 500 members, which is almost the full membership.

These include employees of the Polar Ice and Fuel Co., Broad Ripple Ice Co. and Capital Ice Co. and of the American Aggregates Co.

An agreed-on contract with the General Contractors' Association, which was sent some time ago to the Wage Adjustment panel of the War Labor Board, has not yet been acted upon, according to Mr. Baker.

A new contract which Local 716 has just signed is with the Home Elevator Co., on South-eastern Ave., Indianapolis.

Richmond City Freight

In Richmond, J. K. Katz, head of Teamsters' Union No. 691, has obtained increased wages for members employed on city freight hauling.

CHAMBERS GETS RAISES FOR 200

(Continued from page 1)
ber 1, 1945, and with a substantial increase in pay.

At present we are in negotiation with the Transit Mix Co. who handle the Ready Mix Cement in Logansport and Kokomo, for a new contract covering the drivers, in which an increase is being asked and a change in the weekly and hourly setup.

We are also negotiating with the Simons Wholesale Warehouse in Peru, in which we are asking for an increase to cover the warehousemen and drivers.

Spickelmier Can't Deliver His Plaster



JOHNIE W. BAKER

(Continued from page 1)

liveries of everything, at least by November 1. The house of Spickelmier is all set for big business—but! We don't think he can operate without big business, which operates Union.

For what good is a load of plaster if you can't get it hauled to the place of operation?

And who's going to haul that load to the place of operation except Spickelmier's union Teamsters?

The large builders cannot come themselves and get it. Their Teamsters are union members and won't scab.

Spickelmier cannot deliver the material with scab drivers, for the simple reason that the building mechanics are union members and will not handle scab-delivered materials.

The building trades are one of the strongest unions in Indianapolis. Johnie Baker is counting upon them for 100 per cent support in this walkout.

And it's all over the fact that Spickelmier refuses to talk union to its union Teamsters. The Spickelmier Teamsters were organized 100 per cent by Local 716.

For these men Johnie Baker has asked union recognition. He hasn't talked salaries or working conditions, nothing to date save

Union Recognition

Spickelmier says "No." Has turned thumbs down now for three weeks on organized labor, and that includes the very men whom it depends upon to utilize its warehouses full of materials.

Spickelmier depended upon these men for business all during the war. Union building mechanics used Spickelmier's materials then, for they were speeding war production. They were performing a patriotic service. Therefore they did not openly protest the non-union material. Now, however, the war is over and the organized mechanics will no longer cooperate with union smashing.

Apparently Spickelmier expects to maintain a non-union shop and a gigantic supply of undelivered plaster. That may be good business, but we don't get it.

NEWS AND COMMENTS FROM LOCAL NO. 369

By D. E. MAHONEY

The Deer Creek Dairy Co. in Marion has signed a contract guaranteeing the drivers their commissions and granting vacations.

Elberta Schultis has sold her service station in Marion, due to ill health.

The Harwood Trucking Co. has moved its offices and garage to Gas City and has purchased a fleet of ten new Whites; three of them are in service now. The other seven are to be delivered in October.

G. D. Miller has purchased the garage and offices of the Gas City Transfer Co. He is using part of it for himself and has leased part of it to the Harwood Trucking Co.

Loren Sinclair has transferred to Decatur, Ill., to work in the garage for the Hayes Freight Lines.

Drivers at the French Steam Dye Works of Muncie have been granted their commission requested with retroactive pay to December, 1944.

Recent contracts that have had WLB approval are the Magic City Beverage Co. and Harry Antles, doing heavy hauling work for the Portland Forge and Foundry.

Our sympathy goes to the family of George W. Jackson. Brother Jackson passed away recently after an illness of two months. He was employed by the French Steam Dye Works and was a member of Local 369.

The next regular meeting of Local No. 369 will be held at 10 a. m. Sunday, October 14, 1945, at the Labor Temple in Muncie.

Labor-Management Meeting Nov. 5

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Truman's labor-management conference will convene in Washington November 5 and will be comprised of "from 30 to 50" delegates, equally divided between labor and business associations, and presided over by a chairman, representing the public interest, Secretary of Labor Schwelienbach announced.

The conference, which appears to be the only tangible instrument so far devised by the Administration to meet the growing national crisis in labor, will have employee representation drawn from the AFL, CIO, United Mine Workers, and Railroad Brotherhoods, and management conferees from United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers.

Schwelienbach and Secretary of Commerce Wallace will also sit in the conference, but without votes. The impartial chairman has not yet been announced. Although Mr. Schwelienbach declared that no decisions had yet been reached on the agenda of the conference and accordingly declined to indicate what issues it would consider, it was taken for granted that its prime concern was the establishment of procedures to deal with industrial disputes.

Mike Granat Elected Joint Council Head

Michael C. Granat, president of Teamsters' Union No. 193, was elected trustee of the Indiana State Drivers' Council at the regular monthly meeting of the council Sept. 21. He succeeds Russell T. Houze, resigned. Earlier in the day, Teamsters' Joint Council 69 held a general election at 28 West North St. and voted Granat president.

Omar Drivers End Walkout With Raises

(Continued from page 1)
was represented by E. A. Christoffel, manager.

Besides delivering the company's products in Indianapolis, members of the union affected are employed in Shelbyville, Connersville, Muncie, Kokomo, Lebanon and Greencastle.

About \$20,000 worth of bread and pastry which the company had on hand when the walkout started was graciously donated to charitable institutions.

A statement in *The Indianapolis Times* on Sept. 21, day the strike started, quoted Mr. Kinnamon thus:

"After more than three months' negotiations, and after taking three strike votes, one of which was held by the National Labor Relations Board under authority of the War Labor Disputes Act, the employees of Omar Baking Company ceased work today.

"These employees know that their present wages will be drastically cut as soon as the company resumes every-day delivery instead of the every-other-day delivery. These sales drivers are refusing to return to their \$35-a-week average which existed before the war. They are requesting the same rate as is paid by other retail bakeries in Indianapolis and have compromised that demand and are willing to accept less than Omar competitors pay. This the company refuses to grant."

The increase which the 233 Teamsters received is retroactive to June 1, 1945.

Green Endorses 36-Hour R. R. Week

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President William Green of the American Federation of Labor endorsed the demands of the AFL Railway Employees' Department for a 36-hour week for railroad shopcraft employees without reduction in pay.

In a letter to B. M. Jewell, the department president, Mr. Green pledged the full support of the American Federation of Labor to the group of seven unions in the department, representing 400,000 railway employees.

At present these workers are on a six-day basis of eight hours per day. The Railway Employees' Department has called upon the railroads for a six-hour day without wage reductions.

"The American Federation of Labor will wholeheartedly support your program for a shorter work-week," Mr. Green wrote to Mr. Jewell. "This is fully in accord with the nation's postwar needs. Unless such action is taken, the increased efficiency of railroad workers and technological advances will force large numbers of employees out of jobs."

SCHRICKER SPURNED LABOR —AND LOST 1944 ELECTION

(Continued from page 1)
ray, also sent telegrams to Mr. Schrieker, but apparently Mr. Schrieker had decided that it was not in his best interests politically to appoint Mr. Tobin for the few months remaining of the unexpired term, although he was assured that Mr. Tobin would not be a candidate for re-election.

Tobin Passed Up Indiana

It will be noticed that Mr. Tobin never came into Indiana at any time during the last campaign. This was the first time he did not make two or three speeches in the state of Indiana during the past twelve years in a national campaign.

He was invited by Chairman Fred Bays to come to Terre Haute at the beginning of the campaign, but he refused to do so on the grounds that he was exceptionally busy in the Democratic headquarters in New York.

Mr. Tobin campaigned throughout the state for Fred Van Nuys in 1932, against Jim Watson; and Mr. VanNuys afterwards, at a dinner tendered to Mr. Tobin at the Senator's home, stated openly that he owed his election to Mr. Tobin.

The Teamsters have a large membership in Indiana and have an enormous contact with the public. They, and others in the American Federation of Labor, were somewhat cool because of the incident referred to above. Fifteen thousand votes taken away from their opponents and given to Schrieker and Jackson could have elected them.

Tobin in New York

Mr. Tobin campaigned all through the state of New York for Senator Wagner, who had a very powerful, popular candidate running against him, and the opposing candidate was supported by some few labor officials. Wagner's victory was the greatest he ever received, he having a larger majority than President Roosevelt.

Tobin also went into the state of Pennsylvania and swung the labor vote for the national Democratic candidates. He delivered his main address in Philadelphia. The Democratic Party carried that state overwhelmingly, although it looked bad for awhile.

He also delivered addresses in other states, in addition to taking care of the enormous work in the National Democratic headquarters. He did not, however, come to Indiana.

It is almost a certainty that if Mr. Tobin had come to Indiana he could have swung fifteen or twenty thousand votes, which would have elected both Schrieker and Jackson, and perhaps carried the state for Roosevelt and Truman, whose names were hardly mentioned during the campaign by either Schrieker or Jackson.

Other officers elected by the Joint Council were:

George Skerce, Terre Haute, vice-president.

Emmett J. Williams, Indianapolis, secretary-treasurer.

O. B. Chambers, Kokomo, recording secretary.

Elmer Nolan, Clinton; Paul Mahoney, Muncie, and J. K. Katz, Richmond, trustees.